

# Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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### TERMS.

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months subscribers.  
Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of advertising  
in this city.

### For the Christian Secretary.

#### Exposition of the Prophecies.—No. 1.

By BURR.—As my views differ, in many  
respects, from any thing I have seen in print, upon  
the subject of the prophecies of Daniel and St.  
John, I have concluded to write a few numbers  
for the Christian Secretary.

1st. I would show what is necessary to prove  
an event to be one spoken of by the Prophet. The  
event must agree in every circumstance with the  
prediction, (whether spoken of by one or more  
prophecies), or it cannot be the event to which they  
allude; and there must be no other event to which  
the circumstances mentioned, apply, for if  
there was, it would be impossible to decide to  
which of the two, the prophet or prophets alluded.  
Thus had a single circumstance mentioned by any  
one of the prophets, that related to Jesus Christ,  
which had been fulfilled in him, there would  
have been an essential defect in the proof of his  
being the promised Messiah; and had they been  
applicable to any other person, it would have been  
impossible, (without a new revelation,) to decide  
which of the two was the Saviour of the world.  
I would here observe that we are dependent on  
history alone to illustrate those events spoken of  
by the prophets and the Apostle, which had not  
been fulfilled when he wrote the Revelation.

2d. I would notice circumstances necessary  
to understanding the prophecies. In prophecy,  
governments are represented by beasts, or animals,  
because governments are living or active things,  
exerting an active influence on men. One animal  
never represents but one government, although  
two different animals may be made use of to represent  
the same government, or one animal with the  
part or parts of another, in order to express  
some forcibly some circumstance, or property of  
the government represented. Thus the prophet  
Daniel has represented the Babylonish Monarchy  
by a Lion, to show its majesty  
and power, and to show the towering height to  
which it arose, he has added the eagle's wings.—  
He has represented the Median and Persian govern-  
ment by the Bear, to show its ferocity and cru-  
elty; and by a two-horned Ram, with one horn taller  
than the other. The two horns on the ram were de-  
signed to represent that this government was to be  
composed of two nations, united in one government,  
and the comparative power and importance of  
these two nations is represented by the tallness of  
the horns. The Grecian Monarchy is by him rep-  
resented by the Leopard, an animal remarkable  
for its swiftness, to which is added four wings of  
gold, to show the immense rapidity of the con-  
quest of Alexander and the suddenness with which  
he should spread his dominion over the nations.  
He has represented the same government by a  
one-horned he-goat, with an exceeding large and  
ball horn, to show that one nation made this gov-  
ernment, and to represent the power of the em-  
pire under Alexander the Great. And whereas  
his horn was broken, and four smaller ones stood  
up in the room of it, it indicated the destruction  
of the first government by the immediate providence  
of God, and the subdivision of the empire into  
four distinct governments. The same cir-  
cumstance is also represented by the four heads of  
the Leopard.

#### EZEKIEL SKINNER.

### For the Christian Secretary.

#### Letters on Important Subjects.

NO. 3.—DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL DUTIES.  
DEAR FRIENDS.—As you have had the kindness  
to examine my letters thus far, I now affection-  
ately present you the subject of domestic and so-  
cial duties. You see at once that the Parental  
duty—the family fire-side is the dearest place on  
earth. There we first received instruction from  
loved parents; and there the first principles of  
moral and religious sentiments were inculcated.  
How plain is the truth, that the seeds sown in in-  
fancy and childhood, determine in a great degree  
the fruits of manhood and old age. It is also dis-  
cernable, that the first budgings of good or evil  
that appear in the family circle at home, will ex-  
tend and become more conspicuous as children  
grow out into the world to act their part on the stage  
of life. From these considerations we infer the  
importance of early religious instruction on the part  
of parents in the education of their children. This  
branch of Christian enterprise may be lightly es-  
teemed, though not by the wise and devoted.  
Where we look over the history of the best and  
greatest personages, we should be able to trace the  
progress of their pre-eminence to the culture of their  
minds in childhood. We should hear Solomon say-  
ing "I was my Father's son, tender and only beloved  
in the sight of my mother. He taught me also,  
and said unto me, Let thine heart retain my words;  
keep my commandments and live. Get wisdom,  
and understanding; forget it not." We should  
learn that Timothy, a bishop or overseer of the  
Ephesian church had known the holy scriptures  
from a child, and was thereby made wise unto  
salvation.

One great part of parental duty consists in  
family religion: by this we mean the daily read-  
ing of the scriptures and praying with our fam-  
ily. Especially do we believe that all Christians  
who are at the head of a family should both morn-  
ing and evening read and pray with their fam-  
ily. Says David, morning and evening, and at  
noon will I pray. The salutary effect of this  
practice is seen in many instances. I know of a  
worthy father in Zion who has uniformly pursued  
this delightful course. His son, being unconver-  
ted, felt that the hours of devotion were unpleas-  
ant to his unrenewed heart. He so managed as

to engage in business away from home; but his  
father's exhortations were remembered, and his  
prayers were answered. He found mercy in the  
Lord Jesus Christ. Now he confesses that what  
had formerly been so burdensome, had become his  
great delight. How many instances of praying  
parents are recorded on the sacred page! Abra-  
ham prays for Ishmael; O that Ishmael might  
live before thee; and the Lord said, As for Ishma-  
el I have heard thee: Behold I have blessed him.  
David also prayed for his child; and mourned  
even for the deceased Absalom; O Absalom! Ab-  
salom! my son! my son! would to God I had died  
for thee! Such a bitter lamentation may often  
be prevented by training up a child in the way he  
should go. So Job also offered sacrifice for his  
children; while we may plead the sacrifice of our  
Lord Jesus Christ. Eli seemed to be accepted  
of God, yet he restrained not his sons, and they  
were destroyed. Children must be restrained as  
well as advised. Parents should train them up,  
should bring them up in the nurture and admoni-  
tion of the Lord. For further hints on this sub-  
ject, my readers will please to read again the re-  
marks of Brother Bestor, in a letter lately pub-  
lished in the Secretary.

Other duties of a social and domestic charac-  
ter might be considered as equally important, es-  
pecially the duty of children to parents. Their  
joys and sorrows are mutual, and their relative  
duties and kindnesses should be reciprocated. The  
Lord has given an express command on this point,  
which is repeated frequently, requiring children  
to honor and obey their parents in the Lord. A  
blessed promise of prosperity is annexed, and its  
truth is confirmed by all experience. My readers  
will not suppose these remarks unimportant, while  
they contemplate the fact, that much of the good  
or ill that affects society, is traceable to the fam-  
ily circle; and where families live in the fear of  
God, and a proper discharge of the social rela-  
tions, responsibilities and duties, happiness and  
order adorn and beautify society. But the neg-  
lect of these daily acts of consistency and kind-  
ness cannot be atoned for by any possessions or  
accomplishments. Hence the prophet, in the last  
sentence of the Old Testament revelation, says  
of one, "He shall turn the heart of the fathers to  
the children, and the heart of the children to their  
fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a  
curse."

I need not now take time to show the impor-  
tance of other domestic relations. Husbands and  
wives have very important duties and responsi-  
bilities which claim the exercise of wisdom, kind-  
ness, and sympathy which are plainly seen in the  
Bible, and recommended by the value they place  
upon their own happiness and usefulness. Other  
kind relations in the family circle requiring at-  
tention from brothers and sisters, relatives and  
neighbors, claim universal attention. But as my  
letter is already quite lengthy, I fear the family  
will be wearied in reading it through, and must  
close by saying with the apostle, "Finally be of one  
mind, live in peace, and the God of love and  
peace shall be with you."

From the Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer.

### Excitement.

#### Who likes Religious Excitement.

"Well, I should like your meetings much bet-  
ter," said a lady, "if you did not have so much  
excitement; but I dislike your appeals to the pas-  
sion—your anxious seats, and all your enthusiasm  
in talking to, and praying with mourners—on a  
subject of so much importance, cool reflection,  
and dispassionate reason, should be our guide."  
Thus spake an intelligent lady of two and thirty,  
who had listened to an able sermon, in which the  
eloquent speaker had endeavored, forcibly, to im-  
press on the heart and conscience, the necessity  
of immediate repentance towards God, and faith  
in our Lord Jesus Christ. During the delivery of  
the discourse, I had noticed, that in despite of all  
her worldly philosophy and reason, the speaker  
had touched a chord of her heart, that plainly  
told that she felt the force of his appeals. More  
than once the tear glistened in her eye, but she  
checked their approach, and perhaps reproached her-  
self for her weakness. I inquired if she was re-  
ligious, and soon learned, that reason and cool  
reflection had never made her a Christian. I was  
told many of her friends and relatives held  
the same opinions which she had expressed, and  
that very few of them were the followers of Christ;  
that some of them had grown grey reasoning  
upon the subject of religion—that they had raised  
up many interesting children under the same  
influence, and yet neither parents nor children  
were the followers of the Saviour.

I saw among the group, also, an aged matron  
—she said, "what an interesting sermon—how  
can the heart of the sinner resist such forcible ap-  
peals?" As she sat by the young, I perceived that  
she modestly and affectionately urged them to fly  
to the Saviour for mercy.—At the close of the  
sermon, also, when sinners were invited to the  
anxious seat, I had observed her conversing with  
some friends, and urging them to seek the Saviour.  
She was evidently not afraid of EXCITEMENT, and  
seemed to feel that unless the heart was excited  
by the Spirit of God, to embrace the Saviour, the  
sinner would be lost forever. On inquiry, I found  
she was a mother in Israel, and her ardent zeal  
and holy life were a sweet savor of the influence  
of religion. My informant told me that her chil-  
dren had been trained up in the fear of God, and  
that they had all thus far become religious in early  
life, and that most of her relatives and friends were  
Christians. These facts led me to inquire if  
there was so much danger of religious excitement,  
as many people imagine. What are the facts? I  
see those who are so much afraid of religious  
excitement, living from year to year, and at last  
dying without religion; and on the other hand,  
many who do not oppose religious excitement, are  
brought under the influence of the Gospel, and  
made subjects of divine grace. I then asked, is  
religion an exciting subject? and for correct in-  
formation turned to the Bible. In Matt. ii. 10,  
of the wise men it is said, "When they saw the star,  
they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and when

they were come into the house, they saw the  
young child with Mary his mother, and fell down  
and worshipped him." In the highest state of ex-  
citement, Christians cannot do more to evince  
their feelings, than to rejoice with exceeding great  
joy, and fall down and worship the Saviour, as  
done by the wise men. John's preaching was  
accompanied by great excitement, for it brought  
"to him Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the re-  
gion round about Jordan," and "they were bap-  
tized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins." We  
have never yet witnessed a meeting of so excit-  
ing and interesting a character as this, or we  
should have seen many more brought under the  
influence of the Gospel, as in that day. In Acts  
ii. when the day of Pentecost was fully come, and  
they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and began  
to speak with other tongues, as the spirit gave  
them utterance, &c., (v. 6.) "now when this was  
noised abroad, the multitude came together, and  
were confounded, because that every man heard  
them speak in his own language;" (v. 7.) "and  
they were all amazed and marvelled," &c., just as  
some of our friends are confounded and amazed,  
and marvel when they see sinners crying for mer-  
cy, and converts and Christians rejoicing.

When they were all amazed and were in doubt,  
saying one to another, "What meaneth this?"—  
as some do now. Others, mocking, said, "these  
men are full of new wine." Peter defends them  
and says, "these are not drunken, as ye suppose."  
No one, we presume, will deny that this was a  
scene of greater excitement than any we have  
seen in these days. The preaching of Peter to the  
house of Cornelius, was evidently attended  
with excitement. The conversion of the Apostle  
Paul and the jailor, are cases of deep excite-  
ment, so much so as to make one exclaim, "Lord  
what wilt thou have me to do;" and the other to  
cry, "What shall I do to be saved?" when they  
had heretofore been opposed to the cause of the  
Saviour. Indeed, we very much doubt whether  
a man can give up the world, deny himself, take  
up his cross, and follow the Saviour, without ex-  
citement; Luke xi. 21-23. The Saviour says,  
"when a strong man armed keepeth his palace,  
his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than  
he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he  
taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted,  
and divideth his spoils. He that is not with me  
is against me, and he that gathereth not with me  
scattereth." Now, can such a contest take place  
in the palace of the heart, between the Prince of  
Darkness and the Lord of Glory, and the victory  
will be so complete, without any excitement? Let  
the reader decide.

#### Habit of Reading Sermons in England.

The expediency of this habit of reading  
is under discussion in the London Patriot. One  
correspondent, after remarking that all men have  
not the same kind of talents, and that many  
would fail to produce the impression which they  
do produce if they should not read, says that his  
opponent will not deny that Dr. Chalmers, and  
the late Mr. Toller, and Mr. Irving in his best  
days, are to be ranked among the most powerful  
preachers; and yet they read their sermons. The  
same remark will apply to Bishop Wilson, of Cal-  
cutta, and to Mr. Melville, the most popular  
preacher in the Establishment, who always read  
—and also to Dr. Wardlaw. He asks his op-  
ponent if he "would have all these preachers throw  
away all their manuscripts; and (he says) then  
we should almost to a certainty have from them-  
selves not half so impressive, nor so well calculated  
to fix the attention of thinking minds. Does he  
know that whatever is genuine, and to be traced  
to the Spirit of God, in the American revivals, has  
been found as much in connection with a minis-  
try where the sermons have been wholly read, as  
among the wildest extempore addresses?"

He further says, that as education progresses  
among the people, they are becoming more em-  
anipated from the feeling, that what has been care-  
fully prepared in the study must necessarily be  
less connected with divine influence than that  
which seems to be the gift of the moment. He  
would therefore have every one pursue his own  
gift. He further says, that "it is one disadvan-  
tage to Dissent, that it too exclusively patronizes  
one species of pulpit talent. The church Estab-  
lishment embraces all orders. You may see a  
crowded church, and by no means a fashionable  
congregation, where sermons are read verbatim,  
as often as where they are not read, and more fre-  
quently. The age does not tend so much to decla-  
mation as it did years ago. This correspondent  
would deprive the Dissenting pulpit of the  
benefit arising from variety in men's talents. He  
need not fear; it is not very likely that reading  
sermons will become general: it is a method of  
pulpit preparation far too laborious and self-denying  
for those who find that they can talk fluently  
without much toil in preparation: a fact which  
the hearers sometimes find out to their cost, though  
the preacher may be content to give them what  
costs him little or nothing."—Puritan.

#### Why I take a Religious Newspaper.

I had rather dispense with the luxuries of tea  
and coffee, and take my morning and evening bev-  
erage from the running stream than do without a  
religious newspaper. Let me say why:

1. Because I believe with Solomon, that  
knowledge is better than choice gold. The cost  
of such a paper is nothing compared with the  
information I glean from it. I learn more about  
the geography, the manners and customs of dif-  
ferent and distant nations, than I can get from  
any other source. Besides, the knowledge I  
thus gain of my own country, of its laws, institu-  
tions, domestic and foreign intercourse, internal  
improvement &c., is great. But more than all, I  
thus learn about the prosperity of Zion through-  
out the world.
2. Because I cannot repeat the Lord's prayer  
intelligently without information.
3. Because I am unwilling to lose the enjoy-  
ment I thus obtain.
4. Because of its benefits to my family. My  
children read and converse about what they have

read. Thus they acquire a facility in reading,  
become intelligent, and at the same time receive  
a good moral and religious impression. In a po-  
ecuniary view, I had better pay \$20 a year than  
not take such a paper; and in a moral view, it is  
richer than rubies.

5. Because of its influence on the heart. I  
take up my paper, and read a stirring sketch on  
practical godliness—on revivals in progress, or  
in prospect—on the conversion of the world, and  
my heart is softened. It beats quicker with sym-  
pathy for the perishing; and warms with love to  
God and man.

6. Because of its influence on the community.  
Who can estimate the influence of a well con-  
ducted religious newspaper on 3,000 subscribers, and  
on five times that number of readers.

7. Because, while a religious paper contains  
tenfold more important matter to me than a paper  
exclusively secular, it is tenfold more difficult to  
sustain it.

Secular papers are principally sustained by their  
advertising patronage. Religious papers publish  
few advertisements, and consequently derive little  
revenue from this source.

For these and many other reasons, I take a re-  
ligious newspaper, deeming it neither just, nor gen-  
erous to myself, to my family, to the public, or the  
publisher that he should be left to bear the pecu-  
niary burden alone.—Bost. Rec.

#### The Moral Courage of Paul.

The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus  
of Athens, involved an exhibition of moral cou-  
rage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps  
never surpassed in the history of man. He was  
in the presence of the statesmen, philosophers, or-  
ators, and poets of the most intellectual and re-  
fined nation upon earth. He was there to humor  
no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, to  
move upon no springs of ambition or future fame.  
He was there to unfold, to fortify, and rivet upon  
the judgment and conscience of his enlightened  
auditory, doctrines at variance with every previ-  
ous conviction and present impulse; doctrines,  
totally subversive of that faith in which they were  
born, in which their fathers died, and which they  
wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of wor-  
ship, or mythological mysteries, to aid his argu-  
ments, or conciliate the pride of his audience.—  
He had no temples, statues, or altars, to substitute  
for those which he would make desolate. He had  
no divinities peopling each hill and vale, and  
grove and fount, to take the places of those whom  
he disclaimed. He had only the pure abstract  
conception of the one supreme, holy and self-ex-  
isting God; his universal providence and man's  
final accountability. He delivered his message  
as one raised by his mighty theme above the frown  
or commendation of his hearers. He was too  
clear and discriminating for the subtle sneer; too  
earnest and impressive for the sceptical jest, and  
too cogent and massive in thought for the dialect-  
ical evasion. And though no corresponding re-  
sults were immediately obvious, yet convictions  
were planted there which struck at length into  
the very heart of Greece, and which finally en-  
throned a forsaken God upon the affections and  
allegiance of a repentant nation.—N. American.

#### Future Prospects of the Jews.

The lecture of Professor Bush, on Tuesday eve-  
ning of last week, was on The Future Condition  
of the Jews as seen by the light of Prophecy. The  
Professor treated this subject with candor and  
ability, and displayed no inconsiderable share of  
learning and critical research. He commenced  
with a happy reference to the prophecy of Balaam,  
of the future prosperity, and separate condi-  
tion of Israel; "For from the top of the rocks  
I see him, and from the hills I behold him; lo, the  
people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckon-  
ed among the nations. Throughout all ages, and  
in whatever country he has been settled, the Jew  
has been in all ages the same—he has preserved  
his national peculiarities, and separate mode of  
existence, although oppressed, persecuted, and  
hunted from clime to clime, he refuses to mingle  
with the nations—he dwells alone.

What intimations do the Scriptures give us of  
the local restoration of the Jews to Palestine?—  
The Rabbinists relate a story of two Jews, who  
standing near the ruins of their city, saw a fox  
leaping over them. One burst out into a strain  
of weeping, the other of laughter. Says the lat-  
ter to the former, "why dost thou weep?" "Be-  
cause," replied he, "I see here fulfilled the awful  
curse of God, 'the mountain of Zion is desolate,  
the foxes walk upon it.' But" he added, "why  
dost thou laugh?" "Because," he replied, "I see  
here a token, a pledge of the speedy restoration  
and prosperity of my people. For although it is  
written, 'Zion shall be ploughed as a field, and Je-  
rusalem shall become heaps,' it follows immedi-  
ately after, 'But in the last days it shall come to  
pass that the mountain of the house of the Lord  
shall be established in the top of the mountains,  
and it shall be exalted above the hills, and people  
shall flow unto it.' I therefore rejoice in the  
prospect of the speedy fulfillment of the prophecy."

Now, if passages can be found which plainly  
teach the future literal restoration of the Jews, the  
question is settled. That passages can be found  
which are said to teach this, we all know, but the  
array of such passages is of no avail, till we settle  
some principles of interpretation. Now can we  
find any passage that will serve as a clue to the  
interpretation of the rest? It is believed that such  
a clue is furnished in Ezekiel xxxvii. 10-25.—  
This prophecy, at least, has never yet been literal-  
ly fulfilled, nor figuratively. It is plain, direct,  
explicit. Now on what principle shall it be inter-  
preted? That it should be interpreted literally is  
evident:

1. From the analogy of Scripture interpretation.  
Here the learned Professor adduced a great num-  
ber of prophecies, which at first would seem to ad-  
mit only of a figurative interpretation, but which  
were literally fulfilled. He instanced in particu-  
lar the minute prophecies in respect to Christ, as  
the vinegar, the casting lots on his vesture—the

prophecies respecting Babylon and Tyre—the  
hail and darkness foretold in the Apocalypse, &c.  
This array of facts was very striking, and worthy  
of serious consideration.

2. The same view is sustained by the fact  
that those prophecies in reference to the Jewish  
people, which have been fulfilled, have been liter-  
ally fulfilled. Every item—every title of the cala-  
mities foretold, has literally come upon them.—  
Now by what fair rule of interpretation do we de-  
clare that these prophecies were literally fulfilled  
in their calamities, and then refuse the same liter-  
al meaning to those which predict their future  
prosperity and glory? David Levi, a modern,  
learned Jew, protests, with deserved sarcasm,  
against that course of interpretation which applies  
all the curses and calamities contained in the  
prophecies to the Jews, and all the glory and bless-  
edness foretold to ourselves as the Christian church.  
The fact is, we must choose between the literal  
or the spiritual and mystical, and adhere to one or  
the other. If we adhere to the latter, then we  
give up to the unbelieving Jew those prophecies  
which we interpret as referring literally to Jesus  
Christ. Take for instance, Isaiah 53, etc., which  
the Jew says is a mystical prediction of the cala-  
mities which have befallen the Jewish people. "My  
servant" there is the nation of Israel. Now we  
are prepared, by adopting the figurative inter-  
pretation, to give up this and similar prophecies that  
we consider as referring to the "Man of Sorrows,"  
who was literally "wounded for our transgressions,  
and bruised for our iniquities?"

Several considerations were then adduced to  
show that the literal restoration of the Jews to  
Palestine is to be expected at no remote period,  
such as the general expectation; their unsettled  
position among the nations, not being attached to  
the soil, their property consisting of personal es-  
tate chiefly; their pecuniary importance, by which  
wealthy Jews like the Rothschilds are able to con-  
trol the movements of kingdoms; the general in-  
terest which is excited in their behalf, and the in-  
creased attention to the interpretation of prophe-  
cy, tending to hasten on the fulfillment.

Whatever views we may adopt in regard to the  
lecturer's views, we must allow that they were  
sustained with no small share of learning and  
sound reasoning.—Chr. Watchman.

END OF A RICH POPE.—Clement V., during  
his feeble and profligate reign, amassed enormous  
riches by the ecclesiastical benefices and by other  
scandalous means. He had enriched his relations  
and dependents, but he had not secured their grati-  
tude. The moment that his death was announc-  
ed in the palace, all its inmates rushed upon his  
treasures as if they had been their own lawful  
booty. Amongst his numerous household, not a  
servant remained to watch the dead body of their  
master. The wax candles that lighted his bed of  
state fell upon the clothes and set them on fire.  
The flames spread over the whole apartment, but  
the palace and wardrobe were so plundered that  
only a miserable cloth could be found to cover the  
half-burnt remains of one of the richest popes  
who had ever governed the church.—Campbell's  
Life of Petrarch.

NEVER BROOD OVER MISFORTUNE.—The per-  
son who sits down to brood over his misfor-  
tunes, or his deficiency of talents, is sure to be  
miserable. But he who improves what little his  
Maker has given him, is sure of gaining double,  
and of accomplishing more in the end, than many  
who were naturally endowed with better abilities,  
but misrepresent them all.—Portland Tribune.

Nothing is more cruel than to ill treat the friend  
who is laboring to benefit us.

Labor to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts  
are not vicious, neither will thy actions be so.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action  
of a man's life.

Live peaceably, is a wise, as well as a sacred in-  
junction.

#### "Second Advent"—"Kingdom of God."

In different periods of ecclesiastical history  
there have been found men in Christian churches  
advocating the opinion, that Christ will reign per-  
sonally on earth, and that all those prophecies  
which are generally believed to refer to the com-  
ing of the Judge of the whole earth to take ven-  
geance on his enemies, and to be admired in all  
them that believe, are really designed to describe  
the coming of Jesus to establish a temporal court  
at Jerusalem, where he shall for a thousand years  
sway a sceptre of righteousness over an obedient  
world. Of late years this view of the purport  
of unfulfilled prophecy has been revived, and having  
been embraced by many divines in Great Britain  
and the United States, has been advocated with  
much of the fervor of eloquence, even though  
not sustained by the convincing efficacy of sound  
logic or pertinent Scriptural reference. Among  
the advocates of "Literalism," as the system of  
doctrine alluded to is now denominated, no little  
diversity of opinion exists, regarding portions  
of the general plan, which greatly modify the im-  
mediate effects of their views.

Some are of opinion that previously to the Mil-  
lennium, or at its commencement, all the wicked  
will be destroyed from the earth, either by fire, or  
some other extraordinary display of God's power;  
others suppose that, instead of being destroyed,  
they will be converted.

Some place the judgment before, and others af-  
ter the thousand years of Christ's personal reign.  
Among the Literalists in this country, the former  
opinion is the most prevalent.

The "kingdom of God," and the "kingdom of  
Heaven," frequently mentioned in the New Testa-  
ment, all agree in referring to the personal reign  
of Jesus, and all hold that it is "near at hand."  
The numerous passages of Scripture asserting  
that it is "near," they understood not as implying  
that it was so near in the time of our Saviour as  
to have commenced then or shortly after, but that  
the term "near," and of similar import, were used  
to enforce the earnestness of exhortation, and  
ought to be so used by ministers of the gospel in  
this and every age.



In the present "nearness of the kingdom of heaven," they agree with Henry Jones and his followers, who urge most earnestly, that the kingdom of God on earth has not commenced, and will not till the second advent of Christ, but this advent, Mr. Jones believes, will be the commencement of an everlasting Millennium, rejecting the idea of any limitation implied in the "thousand years."

The Millerites, or the followers of Miller, also believe that the "kingdom of God is near at hand," and have by accurate computation of the times indicated in the recorded visions of ancient seers, ascertained to their own satisfaction, if not to the positive conviction of opponents, that the end of the world will take place in 1843, a period so near, that it behooves those who believe with them to make immediate arrangements for such a catastrophe by the disposal of all liens on worldly property which extend beyond the present and the next ensuing year.

Many who adopt nearly similar modes of computation, yet arrive at different results, placing the destruction of the present system of things at the convenient distance of a century or two, so that to disprove their anticipations by their non-achievement is effectually precluded from the present generation of men.

As a large portion of the doctrines of the Literalists and to the others to whom we have referred, are intimately connected with the idea that the kingdom of God had not commenced, but is only now near at hand, we have occasionally re-examined our old fashioned views on this point, and see no reason to change them. The modes of argument by which they are easily maintained, can only be briefly alluded to in a single article. Several of the Psalms, especially the second, speak of the time when Christ was to be set and anointed King in Zion, and the New Testament, in Acts iv. 25 to 29, and in Hebrews 1st, refer these to the commencement of the gospel dispensation.—"The prophecy of Daniel concerning the kingdom which the Lord of Heaven would set up in the latter days: of the Roman power, cannot without a forced construction be referred to a period future to our age. That kingdom was to commence small, as a stone cut out of a mountain, and gradually to progress, until it covered the earth. This precisely resembles the progress of the gospel dispensation since the time of Christ and his apostles, and is entirely unlike the sudden and complete establishment of his kingdom throughout the world as anticipated by those who look forward to its commencement, when He shall come to reign at Jerusalem. Throughout the early writings of the Evangelists the "kingdom of God" is spoken of as "near," "nigh at hand," &c. After the day of Pentecost no such allusion is made to it. On the contrary it is spoken of as a thing then existing. Romans xiv. 17: "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." 1st Cor. iv. 20: "For the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power."

In Matthew xxi. 43, the Jews are threatened that on account of their rebellious conduct, "the kingdom of God should be taken from them" and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof, which we cannot otherwise interpret than as a threatening that the gospel dispensation, which commenced with them, should be transferred to the Gentiles, a threatening shortly after fulfilled.

This we design as a mere passing allusion to the numerous evidences with which the Scripture abounds, that the kingdom of heaven has commenced on earth, which kingdom we pray may come in all the universality of its extent on earth, and be at last consummated, as we know and rejoice to believe it will, in fulness of glory above, where God shall be all in all.—N. Y. Bap. Advocate.

### Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,  
January 13th, 1842.

Wonders of Redeeming Grace.

Extract of a letter from brother James Huckins, of Galveston, Texas, to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Dec. 10, 1841.

"Having given you an account of the general operations and results of our infant mission, I thought it might be interesting to you and our denomination generally, to learn something more specific, some particular cases in which the glory of God's grace has been displayed.

"From my former communications you will recollect what the moral condition of the town of Washington was, previous to the commencement of our missionary labors. On that subject, I will name one fact more.

"Infidelity and sin generally had gained such entire control of the hearts of the people, that mock prayer meetings were frequently held. But now, prayer meetings in reality are held weekly in that very place. The chief justice of that county is a man of superior powers. He had made deism his study for twenty years. He had read every thing in the English language on that subject. He had considered his system so broadly and deeply laid, that nothing could overturn it. His infidelity was accompanied by the most bitter and rancorous feeling. He hated religion, and every thing connected with it so strongly, that he lost the manners of the gentlemen when brought in contact with its solemn services. The first individual baptized at Washington by brother B. was a colored woman, and so enraged was Judge E. at the idea, that he determined to be present and to insult brother B. in the presence of the whole congregation. This determination, fiendish as it was, he put in execution.

"After accomplishing his purpose he returned to his office, but not with the satisfaction which he had anticipated. No, for an arrow from the quiver of the Almighty had penetrated his heart, and it was bleeding with most excruciating anguish. That night was a bitter, sleepless night to him, and so was the day succeeding. The next night found him in the house of prayer crying for mercy, and begging of the very same minister whom he had insulted, to pray for his ruined soul. God at length heard prayer, and a more happy, humble, and active Christian I never saw. It is enough almost to make the dead feel, to hear him speak of the wonders of that mercy which reached his case. He is a terror indeed, to infidels. They cannot withstand the subduing power of his appeals. He has advised with me as to

his future course. He longs to preach Jesus. As soon as his term of service as judge shall close, he anticipates the privilege of giving himself wholly to the gospel.

In a certain neighborhood in Milan county, there is a population of about five hundred souls. When God began to pour out his spirit in that neighborhood, a planter, whose wife had become a subject of the work, began to feel his opposition arise. He sought the whole neighborhood to find some one to unite with him in this hostility, but none were to be found but a little nephew and his servants. His object was to throw ridicule upon the good work. So he called his negroes together, and told them that on the coming night he would hold a prayer meeting with them. Some he commanded to groan, others to cry amen, some he ordered to cry glory, and others to clap their hands. This time arrived. He opened his mock meeting by singing, and this was followed by prayer.

"The negroes at first, as he thought, performed their respective parts admirably. They groaned, and shouted, and responded, just as he had directed. But soon he began to feel an unearthly solemnity. The terrors of God were upon him, and he found himself pleading for mercy. The mock meeting was adjourned, and master, nephew and servants were seen the same night entreating the prayers of Christians.

"In June last, a revival commenced in the Mount Gilead church, then composed of 11 members. That little band felt as though they could not live without the outpouring of God's Spirit. Atheism and deism were all around them, accompanied with that deep depravity, which is the natural fruit of these systems. A meeting for prayer was commenced, and when it was commenced, Christians could not cease. For ten successive days it was kept up. And when night came they could hardly disperse. Some nights were employed even till the breaking of day, in prayer.

"In a few days the flame was spread over the whole population for the distance of fifteen miles, and they were drawn to the house or grove of prayer. Infidels came, they came to scorn, but so fearfully was the power of God displayed, that they could not mock. They became stricken with awe, and soon so alarmed, that they mounted their horses and rode off as though the avenger of blood was at their heels. But they could not stay away. In an hour they would be back again, and when feeling became so strong, and conscience so active, that they could not conceal their emotions, they would run off again. And thus they continued, until their distress of soul became so great that they were forced to enter the ranks of the anxious.

"That church now numbers one hundred and thirty members. The grand means used in that revival was prayer, and finally prayer has been in all our revivals, more blessed to the awakening of sinners, and to the reclaiming of backsliders, than any other, nay, more than all other means."

Letters from various persons in Texas assure us that the labors of our missionaries in that country are highly appreciated by the community generally. Brother Huckins has travelled very extensively, and succeeded in collecting together the scattered sheep in the Saviour's flock, wherever he could find them. Several churches were organized by his efforts. Some of them in the principle villages and cities of this Republic:—where this was found impracticable for want of a suitable number, they were formed into praying circles, and social worship established among themselves until their privileges could be increased. Great good has been done in this way, and now multitudes are there waiting to receive the gospel from us. Shall it be sent to them?  
BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

### Mr. Clark's Labors in Providence.

The following cheering letter affords an illustration of the spirit and success of the labors in the American Tract Society's volume department.

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov., Nov. 20, 1841.

"DEAR BROTHER C—

I thank you for the kind letter just received, it does my heart good to feel yours beat with it in this glorious work. If I had a thousand hearts, they should all be employed in devising means to advance this cause.

"It is Saturday night, and I am glad of a little rest after a week's toil in lanes and hovels, palaces and cottages, all containing deathless souls, expecting a few words about their eternal interests. I am almost worn out; but talk I must, when I see souls balancing between two worlds; when perhaps an indifferent word or a careless look may fix a soul in hell forever. Often would I fall back from the awful responsibility of directing inquiring souls; but I dare not. Trusting in God, and hiding myself under the shadow of his wing, I must go forward and deliver my feeble message. O, for more confidence in God! He is able to make the feeblest child of his strong, through faith in Jesus Christ.

"I have visited nearly every family in the Third Baptist Church, which is small, and did not find in the whole church the value of one Family Library of the Society's publications. Now you may find five Christian Libraries of 45 volumes; ten libraries of 30 volumes each, and thirty Evangelical Family Libraries, amounting in all to nearly \$500. But few families in the church have not the library, or its equivalent.

"The first call I made this morning, I found a man weeping bitterly for his sins, despairing of pardon. After talking and praying with him I left. When I called in the afternoon, I found him rejoicing in hope of pardon, supplied him with books, and left him. Thus this day has been spent, like most others, in going from house to house, talking and praying with poor sinners and young converts. Some hundreds in this city have recently professed a hope in Christ, many of whom are heads of families.

### Conversion of a lad from Cuba.

"I have alluded to the interesting case of a young lad from Cuba. He is sixteen years old, possessing a fine intellect, has been two years in this country, and is to enter college next year. I found him in a Universalist Sabbath school. My first acquaintance interested me in his welfare; and my prayer to God was that he might be converted and go back to his native land bearing the news of salvation to his countrymen. I first induced him to attend a Bible-class, and gave him 'Persuaders to Early Piety,' which evidently

made a deep impression on his heart. He was at last led humbly to ask for mercy through a crucified Redeemer, and now gives good evidence of having passed from death unto life.

### A Roman Catholic convert.

"The other day a man stated in a prayer meeting that he was for many years a Roman Catholic. A tract, 'The Way to be Saved,' was given him, which at first made him angry; but having a desire to know what it contained, he read it, and it was the means, in the hands of God, of leading him to the Saviour, and now to preach the Gospel of Christ."

Yours, affectionately, JOHN CLARK.

From the Baptist Advocate.

### Installation of Rev. J. L. Hodge.

The public recognition of Rev. J. L. Hodge, as pastor of the first Baptist Church of Brooklyn, occurred on Thursday evening, 6th inst. Although the weather was stormy, an unexpectedly large assembly were convened to enjoy the exercises.

The introductory services in connection with preaching were conducted by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the Olive-st. Church, N. Y. The subject of the discourse was founded on 2 Tim. ii. 45. It was listened to with deep and universal interest, and was a most clear and forcible presentation of the "Necessity of God's Approbation to Efficiency in the Ministry."

All its sentiments were worthy of their author, and evidently the result of careful and mature reflection, accompanied with much profitable experience and extended observation in the ministry.

The right hand of fellowship was presented by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the East Baptist Church of Brooklyn. Our revered father, C. P. Wyckoff, formerly of N. Y., and late of Auburn, Cayuga co., addressed the Church and congregation. And then he told us his remarks were unpremeditated, being called unexpectedly to speak, they evinced that familiarity with divine truth, that readiness in their application, and that practical wisdom and sound sense for which he has always been so deservedly esteemed. Though at the age of seventy-five, he retains the clear voice and forcible manner of his earlier days. We only wished that all the deacons and members of our Churches were present to hear his lucid delineation of their respective duties to their pastor. And we were the more highly gratified with this part of the exercises, having been of late pained in attending a number of ordinations to notice this duty so carelessly discharged by those appointed to it.

The services were enlivened with music from the excellent choir connected with the Church and congregation, and when closed, all felt themselves richly rewarded for having ventured out amid the severe storm of the evening.

From the settlement of the Rev. Mr. H. among us, we are prepared to expect the happiest results. The Church were peculiarly favored in securing his labors on the Lord's day succeeding the farewell sermon of their former devoted and successful pastor, Rev. Mr. Isley. Having heard him for two months they extended to him their unanimous call to become their pastor.

And there are few if any Churches, we believe, in our denomination which present a more inviting and wider field of ministerial labor than this. Located in the largest city of our State except N. Y., and which is more rapidly increasing than any other, with a population which, for wealth and intelligence, is of a much higher character than cities in general, and in the possession of one of the best meeting-houses in the city, and having a large and efficient body of experienced and able brethren, we know of no more inviting field for extensive usefulness than this to which the Providence of God has so manifestly directed our brother. He has the prayers of all his brethren for pre-eminent success to attend him in his new association with this people.

An interesting state of religious feeling already exists in the Church and congregation, giving tokens of the revival of God's work in their midst.

### Publication Society—An Appeal to the Baptist Denomination.

We need scarcely ask our brethren whether they believe a Publication and Sunday School Society is required by the circumstances of our denomination. Those who have ever reflected on the subject admit it at once. Those who have not, have only to remember and ponder a few facts connected with our position. We number nearly 700,000 communicants; we have connected with us 4,000,000 of the population of our country; we have 8,000 churches, and about 3,000 laboring ministers; hundreds of our churches, and tens of thousands of our population have the gospel preached not oftener than once in a month; they are all willing and anxious to read, if books are furnished them; Romanists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, are all busily engaged in circulating their views of religion, and Infidels are as busy in opposing all religion.

To counteract the influence of errorists of every name, and to supply truth to the inquiring mind, is obligatory upon us. It cannot be done without an organization, because individual publishers will not incur the risk necessary to supply the destitution, and the demand. The Publication Society was organized to meet the deficiency, and it has been endeavoring to do it according to its ability. In accomplishing its objects, it occupies the time and talents of its officers and Board, who feel the importance of the enterprise and devote themselves to the work, and it presents its claims to the denomination for support. It has not hitherto received that share of the liberality of the churches to which it is entitled by its great importance, as one of the instrumentalities for enlightening and converting men. A single donation to the Presbyterian Board is nearly as large as all the clear donations received by the Am. Bap. Pub. and S. S. Society in eighteen months existence. The operations have therefore been cramped, and under this state of things they must remain so. It has been a fixed principle with those in the management of its affairs not to move faster than they were warranted to do by the liberality of their brethren. If they did otherwise, the Society would soon be embarrassed by heavy debts and obligations which could not be met, and the denomination and those in whom they had entrusted this operation would be disgraced as defaulters. It is painful to deny the applications made for books and tracts for Home and Foreign distribution, but the honor of the denomination, and the integrity of the Christian character in business, as well as in other transactions must be sustained.

We ask our brethren then, what shall we do? We are prepared to hold on, and go forward if our brethren are willing to sustain us, but it is worse than useless to drag out our energies in a movement in which they will not participate. This cause requires no large demands upon the liberality of the churches. Ten cents from each communicant in the denomination, or a life-membership subscription from each church, if each would contribute thus much, would meet the wants of this Society, and enable it to meet the wishes of the denomination, and supply an amount of books and tracts which would carry to every part of our land the whole truth, the results of which eternity alone could disclose.

Is there an individual who cannot give the amount? Is there a church that is unable to make such a contribution? We do not believe there is one, though we fear there are many who will not. Let the others increase their liberality so as to make up this average, and at the end of this year, we think such an effort will have been put forth by the Society, as shall satisfy its friends, and convince all who are skeptical as to its importance and utility.

M. J. RHEES, Cor. Sec.  
(Editors of Baptist papers will please insert the above as conspicuously as possible.)

### REVIVALS.

OLIVER ST. CHURCH.—At the last communion of this Church, two persons were received by baptism, and a number by letter. The spiritual condition of affairs is very encouraging.—16.

SIXTH ST. CHURCH.—Seventeen persons were baptized last Lord's day by brother Wheelock. The revival is still in progress. Sixty-three have been baptized since the consecutive meetings commenced. Fifteen candidates are expected to follow their Lord in the same ordinance next Lord's day.—16.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Five persons were united to this Church by baptism last Lord's day. A series of meetings is to commence here next week. Eld. Blain is expected to assist the pastor.—16.

FIRST CHURCH AT BROOKLYN.—The First Church at Brooklyn appears to be in a prosperous condition. The congregation is full, and many additions have been received, principally by letter.—16.

EAST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A series of meetings commenced in the East Church this week. Brother Kingsley is assisting the pastor. The state of affairs in the Church and congregation is quite encouraging. There have been a few conversions—a number are quite anxious, and a solemnity is over all the impatient which is seldom seen. We expect a blessed revival.—16.

FIRST CHURCH, NEW YORK.—Considerable accessions have lately been received to this Church. They now worship in the lecture room in Broome st.—16.

CITY CHURCHES GENERALLY.—The aspect of affairs in almost all of our city Churches encourages us to hope, that better things are in store for us. More than usual interest is manifested in spiritual matters, and, we believe, more of secret prayer abounds.—16.

ACCEPTANCE OF A PASTORAL CALL.—Brother John Knox has accepted the unanimous call to the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Society of Albany, and will enter upon his duties the fourth Lord's day in this month.—Bap. Adv.

INFIDEL CONVENTION AT BOSTON.—The Convention to discuss "the credibility of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments" is called for the 29th day of March next. We hope that ministers of evangelical Churches will not attend as on former occasions. Let the Convention reject the Bible without opposition. Having rid themselves of the Lord's day and the Church, what need have they of a Bible?—16.

### Communications.

For the Christian Secretary.

#### Revival in Southington.

It will doubtless be interesting to many of the readers of the Secretary, to learn that the work of the Lord has for some time past been going on in this place. There had been no revival in the Baptist church here till the present one, for several years. The church was cold, sinners thoughtless, and false doctrines taking deep root in the community.

About the 5th of December last, it was evident in a Sabbath-evening prayer-meeting, that the influences of the Spirit of God were beginning to be felt among us. This was evinced by contrition and brokenness of heart, by humble confessions, pathetic exhortations, and fervent prayers, among God's people; and by the solemn and tearful attention of the unconverted. One backslider rose to be prayed for; and professing Christians began to present the cases of unconverted friends for special prayer; several pledged themselves to spend an hour each day in secret, struggling and wrestling with God for the awakening of the saints, and the conversion of sinners.

With one exception, religious meetings were continued every evening, for nine evenings in succession, the assemblies enlarging in numbers, and cases of conviction multiplying. On the night of Dec. 14th, the Rev. Leonard Fletcher, an able and eloquent minister of Christ, and late Pastor of the Baptist church in Hamilton, N. Y., commenced a protracted meeting with us. He preached every afternoon and evening, with few exceptions, for sixteen days together. The measures he employed were those commonly used on similar occasions.

The frequent themes of the preacher, were, the depravity of man, the nature and necessity of regeneration, of faith and repentance; the danger of delay, the fatal effects of grieving the Spirit, the alarms of death, the terrors of hell, the glories of Heaven; but most of all, the scenes of Calvary, the Divinity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, were the thrilling and prominent topics of his discourses.

All these were set forth, with such a forcible and commanding delivery, such a vividness of description, and brilliancy of imagery, such a clearness of illustration, such an array of scripture and fact; and urged home with such an energy of soul, as could not but arrest the attention, illumine the judgment, and affect the heart.

As soon as the meeting commenced, the interest rapidly rose, the size of the audience increased, the

anxious seats were thronged, and conversions came a daily occurrence. It is difficult to say how many obtained hope, but it is judged from twenty-five to thirty, besides several backsliders being reclaimed.

Very many of our Congregational brethren, who have all along been exceedingly friendly and generous towards our church, since the great "Frisco schism" divided and embarrassed it, united and united with us, and added very much to the interest by taking an active and zealous part in the conversion of souls. As a natural consequence of this union of feeling and action, several conversions with their own congregation, members of the bath school, and others, were awakened, and some of them hopefully converted. And here let us say that the magnanimity and generosity of the Congregational friends, in assisting our church, to remove Mr. F. for his labors, receive what they deserve, sincere gratitude and praise.

It need hardly be said that the devil, in the days of his discomfiture, has had a great deal of work on hand, and has kept his children unusually busy. It is due to the infidels in this place, and that they were uncommonly wide awake and active in their opposition, went a good deal beyond the ordinary circulation of slanders concerning our large meeting, and a good deal beyond the law in their denunciation of our meetings! It is due to the "Unitarian Society" to say that they ran as heavy as "mission line" as possible, by having extra meetings, parties, lectures, &c.; that they rejected the work of God as "fanaticism and fanaticism;" that they made game of the efforts of our pulpit, talked as usual very loudly against "preaching so much terror," and helped on the infidelity, burlesquing and hindering the revival. They say that our efforts have increased their numbers more than it has thinned them, and that may be. They harden whom it does not soften, stir up whom it provokes not love, and confirms the ones which it does not overturn. But for all this, the cause of Christ is better off; for from Zion shall come open enemies, than from pretended and hearted friends. On this, and other accounts, obvious, we believe that the cause of God has been highly benefited by our protracted effort. If it has been the "savor of death unto death," to others it has been the "savor of life unto life."

Mr. Fletcher, much against our wishes, was compelled to leave us on the 30th ult. to fulfill engagements, and labor with brother Burroughs, pastor of Sansom street Baptist church, Philadelphia. He gives us some encouragement of being back next spring. We still, however, continue our evening meetings, and considerable interest is still in the air. Brother Wallingford, preached for us three evenings last week, and rendered us valuable assistance.

Southington, Jan. 11, 1842.

S. W. PARKER.

### Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 21, 1842.

#### Western Baptist Theological Institute.

In the last Banner & Pioneer we find a long and interesting account of the contemplated Theological Institute to be established at Covington, Ky. At the general Convention of Western Baptists held in Cincinnati, Nov. 1833, incipient measures were adopted to establish a Theological Institute at a central point in the Western Valley, and for the purpose of the 'Western Baptist Education Society' was formed. The subject was again agitated in 1834, and the last Directors encouraged to purchase a site, procure funds, and build a building. The Rev. Ezra Going was employed for this purpose, and three tracts of land adjoining the town of Covington, amounting to 330 acres, were subsequently purchased, the aggregate cost of which was \$33,250. This land lies east and west, and in full view of Cincinnati. At a public sale in the fall of 1835, the sum of \$22,500 was realized for the same. A second sale took place in 1839, at which \$10,000 more was realized; at this third sale in 1840, \$1,000 and in 1841, \$11,000 was raised by the sale of 100 acres, leaving 230 acres still in possession of the Institute, some part of which is the most valuable tract. A handsome square of 12 acres has been reserved for public buildings, promenade, &c., and 21 acres for Rural Cemetery. The Cemetery has been laid out, and is surrounded with a neat fence, and ornamented with shrubbery and shade trees. The romantic situation of this tract, situated in sight, and within a little more than a mile from the city, is believed will induce hundreds of families to choose it as their last resting place.

A pavilion, or mansion house for the President of the Institute 84 feet front, including wings, and 34 deep, has been built, at a cost of about \$6,500. A handsome college edifice of brick, 120 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 24 feet high, to contain 48 rooms, with a dormitory, or bed room attached to each, is in progress of erection, and is to be completed before the 1st of May, 1842. The cost of this building will be \$30,000, to be paid for in town lots, as well as prices as they may be sold for next spring. Contributions have been entered into by the Agent, for the erection of dwelling houses for Professors, next season, at the cost of \$3000 each.

The liabilities of the Board, including the amount due on the original purchase money, payable in installments, the building materials, loans and unliquidated accounts, amount to \$23,600. To meet this, there is, in notes due, for sale of lots, all good and secured by mortgage; building lots in Rural Cemetery, &c., the sum of \$106,300. The Legislature of Kentucky granted a charter, with the usual privileges and securities, to the Institute, at its session in 1839-40. The property and management of the Institute is thus secured, so far as human arrangements can provide, to the Baptist denomination in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The Trustees have deemed it inexpedient to open the Institute until provision has been made for securing the property, under the impression that it would be necessary to lay a broad foundation in property and the denomination, from embarrassment, without applying to the donors for funds. It is expected that the buildings will be completed preparatory to the selection of Professors, and the commencement of 1843. Extensive improvements are going on, under the direction of E. Robins, Esq., the agent, who has had the principal management of affairs, and whose taste, skill in finance, &c., the Institute is much indebted. A scientific gardener is employed, in laying out gravel walks, planting shrubbery, forest trees, &c., which will soon cover the entire grounds. Upwards of 2000 dwellings have been erected upon the purchase, since the Institute was founded, and it is confidently expected that this Institute will become one of the most flourishing in the United States.



The following notice of the Baptist Memorial was handed us by a friend. We fully concur in the sentiments advanced by the writer.

Bro. BARR.—Permit me to call the attention of your patrons and the public to the notice of the "Baptist Memorial," advertised this week in your paper. The specimen number of the work is now before me. I am much gratified to find that it is so well qualified for the task, having been prepared by the use of the present and future generations, important facts and reminiscences, with reference to the history of the denomination, and the characters of men eminent in their day for usefulness in our Zion. The present number contains a notice of the Rhode Island Baptist, and the formation of the first Baptist church in that state, and the planting of the tree of civil and religious liberty in this land. 2. Notice of the Baptist Church in Delaware. 3. Sketch of the 1st Baptist Church in New York, with a handsome cut of their new house of worship. 4. Biographical sketches of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. and Hon. Nicholas Brown. 5. Statistics of the Baptist denomination. 6. Review of Baptist periodicals. 7. Notice of new publications. 8. Benevolent societies—Associations, &c. &c. &c.

Specimen numbers of the Memorial may be seen at the bookstore of Gardin Robins, No. 180 Main street, Hartford, who will act as agent for the work.

The Baptist Memorial and Monthly Chronicle: devoted to the history and biography—the statistics and literature of the denomination—with a compendious chronicle of passing events of striking or permanent religious interest.

The Chronicle is issued at New York, on the fifteenth of each month, in numbers of thirty-two octavo pages each.

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TERMS.—One dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars—always payable in advance. To agents who pay for fifty copies and upwards, 25 per cent. will be allowed.

A fair compensation will always be promptly paid for every article written for the Memorial, and deemed worthy of insertion, whenever the receipts for the work will justify it.

Pastors of churches, and other brethren and friends who may be disposed to encourage this publication, are particularly requested to procure and forward subscribers and the payment to either of the editors or agents.

By decision of the Post Master General, the "Memorial" is subject only to newspaper postage; that is, one cent on each number within the State, or within one hundred miles of any publication out of the State—and one cent and a half to any other part of the United States—and Post Masters are at liberty to receive subscriptions, and forward them to the publishers under their frank—thus affording an opportunity to all who wish it, to order the work, and pay for it without expense.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A DRUNKARD.—A member of the Washington Temperance Society in this city, told us a few days since, that his expenses for liquor, had not been less than seventy-five cents per day for the last ten years, including the money he had spent while he was on drunken frolics. This would amount to two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For eight months past he has been a member of the Temperance Society, and has saved in this short period, besides supporting his family, about five hundred dollars.

SALEM ASSOCIATION.—From the Minutes we learn that the eighth anniversary of the Salem Association of United Baptists, was held with the New Hope Baptist Church, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of Sept., 1841.

There are nine churches, eight ordained ministers, and 255 members in the Association. Sixty-eight have been baptized during the year, 18 received by letter, and 31 dismissed. The Churches, as might be expected in this new country, are all small, none of them exceeding 55 members.

CANTON.—A revival is in progress in the Baptist Church in this place; we understand that upwards of twenty have made a public profession.

WATERFORD.—In this place, a very powerful work of grace has been enjoyed for a few weeks past, which is said to be on the increase.

WOODSTOCK.—A brother from this city who has recently visited Woodstock, informs us that a revival is spreading through the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist denominations.

EAST LYME.—We are informed that forty-nine members were received into the Baptist Church in East Lyme, on the first Sabbath in January. The work is still progressing.

From all the above named places, from New London, and from every other town which may be favored with a revival, we hope to receive the particulars, from the pastors of the several Churches, whenever they shall deem it expedient.

SPIRIT RATIONS.—The sailors on board the receiving ship Columbus, at Boston, were paid twenty-five hundred dollars, in lieu of their regular allowance of spirit rations for the last six months.

CONVERSIONS TO POPERY.—Two sons of the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y. have recently been ordained as Catholic Priests. Mr. Van Brugh Livingston, of the Episcopal Church, has also united with the Catholics.

CONVERSION FROM POPERY.—It is said that the Abbe Mauretea, a very popular Catholic priest in the South of France has renounced his allegiance to the Pope.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.—This act of the Special Session, was repealed in the House of Representatives, on the 17th inst., by a vote of 126 to 94. The Senate has not yet acted upon the bill, and in case it should meet with the same fate there, it is believed by many that the President will again exercise the veto power.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—The Rev. J. Pierpont in a lecture delivered at Springfield, Ms. thus advocates the cause of the rum seller.

Yes, you have a license—and that is your plea.—Well my friend, if that is your plea, I would advise you to keep it up until you are as old as Methuselah—guard it as the apple of your eye—and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, be sure that this precious document is placed within your cold and clammy fingers, so that, when you are called upon to confront the souls of your victims before your God, you may be ready to file in your plea of justification, and say, I lay down your license on the bar of the Judge.

Yes, my friends, keep it—you will then want your license, signed by the commissioners of Hampden, and endorsed by the selectmen of Springfield.

Colt's trial was postponed from Monday to Wednesday of the present week; in order to give the court time to empanel a jury.

The January number of the American Eclectic, is the best one of the series. Several very interesting articles might be pointed out of it were it necessary; the table of contents will be sufficient we think, to show the character of this number. G. Robins, Hartford, Agent. M. Safford, Norwich.

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I. The Catholic Tone of several recent Poetical Works in England and America.

II. The Natural History of Society. Introductory Note.

III. Illustration of Men and Things in China. Introductory Note.

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V. Nationality and Cosmopolitanism.

VI. The Gypsies of Spain.

VII. Incidents in the Life of Martin Luther.

VIII. Review of D'Israeli's Ameliorities and Literature.

IX. Belgian Literature—Its Present and Prospective Condition.

X. Review of Reviews.

XI. Recent Discoveries and Improvements in Science and the Arts.

XII. Bibliographical Notices.

XIII. Select List of Recent Publications.

An article on the subject of the slave trade will be found on the fourth page. We are indebted to a friend for a file of Africa's Luminary, down to the 1st of October, from which the article is copied. The Luminary is printed at Monrovia, Liberia. From the location of this paper, we should think that the editors might be well qualified to judge of the nature and extent of the slave trade, and also with the proper measures to be employed for its extinction.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—The regular Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State officers is to be held in this city on the 9th of February next. The Whig Convention for the same object, will be held on the 16th, and a Conservative Convention on the 23d of February.

The Liberty Party in Ohio, nominated the Hon. Leicester King, of Trumbull county, as their candidate for Governor, at a convention recently held in Columbus.

An Anti Slavery convention is to be held in Massachusetts on the 16th of February, for the purpose of making out a State ticket.

SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN STATES.—There are 64 slaves in Pennsylvania; 674 in New Jersey; 4 in New York; 17 in Connecticut; 4 in Rhode Island; and 1 in New Hampshire.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, missionary among the Nestorians, accompanied by Mar Yohanna, a Nestorian Bishop, arrived in New York, on Tuesday the 11th inst.

Contributions for the imprisoned ministers acknowledged in the Baptist Advocate, since our last.

Baptist church, New Haven, \$26 55

A brother and his daughter, North Haven, \$10 00

Rev. C. W. Denison has accepted the pastoral charge of the 2d Baptist church in Newton. Correspondents, editors, and others are requested to address, P. O. Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The wheels of state still continue to drag heavily, in both departments of our National Legislature. Very little has been done in either, since the commencement of the year. The Senate still continue discussing the Exchequer Bill. The House, day before yesterday, went into the discussion of a bill to issue another batch of treasury notes, to the amount of five millions of dollars.

to supply the present exigencies of Government, as the treasury is at present entirely drained, and the credit of the Government suffering by every hour's delay. Of the good or bad policy of this measure, it becomes not me to speak. Disgraceful scenes of bickering and party strife, occur in the Representatives' Hall almost daily, and language is used there, which would be considered indecorous and unbecoming in a town meeting, or any other popular assembly. There is very little here at present to excite attention, aside from the doings of Congress. Lord Morpeth is said to be in the city, as well as Mr. Lyell, the distinguished Geologist of England, and several other foreigners of distinction. Balls, rows, and parties, occur every evening, in fashionable high life, but as these are things of which I know little, and care less, I shall not trouble your readers with any further mention of them.

I promised, in a former number, some account of the "National Institution for the promotion of Science." I cannot, perhaps, better express the causes which led to the formation of this Institution, than by quoting the words of the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, in an address delivered before the Institution last winter. His language is as follows: "The lovers of science, literature, and the fine arts, residing in this district, felt sensibly the absence of those resources which are found elsewhere, and are necessary for the attainment of knowledge. They were mortified to perceive that the great advantages possessed by the public authorities at Washington were neglected, and that at the seat of Government of this great nation, there existed fewer means than in any other city of the Union, of prosecuting those studies, which, while they impart dignity and enjoyment to existence, lead to the most useful practical results. They believed it to be their duty to arouse the attention of Government to these deficiencies, and, at all events, to address themselves to the task of supplying them, as far as could be done by their individual and combined exertions."

"The Institution for the Promotion of Science and the useful arts, will, as its name indicates, embrace every branch of knowledge; and its members believing such a combination essential to its success, have divided themselves into eight scientific classes, namely: Astronomy, Geography, and Natural Philosophy; Natural History; Geology and Mineralogy; Chemistry; the application of science to the useful arts; Agriculture; American History and Antiquities; and Literature and the fine Arts."—It is in contemplation, when the suitable buildings have been erected, to have courses of lectures on all these subjects, and vast collections will be formed, the materials for which are rapidly accumulating, to illustrate each department.

The collections of the Society are now kept in the noble hall of the Patent Office, which was originally designed as a depository for specimens of American Manufactures, but they will be removed thence, as soon as the requisite buildings can be erected for their accommodation, which will be, probably, in the course of the ensuing summer; and from present indications, it appears that long ere that can be accomplished, their present room, immense as it is, will be found too strait for them. The society is in correspondence with all the societies of a similar nature, in Europe, and is frequently receiving from them additions to its collections. In its plan, the Institution resembles more nearly, perhaps than any other, the noble institution in Paris, connected with the Jardin des Plantes, so famous all over the world, for its extensive collections in every department of science, and for the gratuitous courses of lectures constantly given there, on all subjects appertaining to the sciences, by the most distinguished & eloquent men in France.

Of the officers of the National Institution, six are chosen on the part of the Government, being the Heads of Departments, the remaining eleven are chosen by the resident members of the Institution.

It is expected that a part or the whole of the Smithsonian bequest will be granted to this Institution, and one of their first objects would be to erect from its avails an observatory for the purpose of making astronomical observations, and publishing a celestial ephemeris, that our bold navigators may no longer be compelled to rely upon the astronomical calculations of European Snavas.

The good effects of an Institution of this kind cannot but be evident to the most casual observer. It will tend to relieve us of our dependence upon Europe for the higher branches of education, such as our colleges do not, and in the nature of the case cannot, teach. Hitherto our scholars, if they would become well versed in the natural sciences, or in the fine arts, have been under the necessity of spending two or three years in Europe, in order to obtain the necessary facilities for their instruction. But when this Institution has become fully organized, the student, eager to plunge more deeply into the arena of the natural sciences, than his limited college course allows, may find ample scope for his most enlarged desires, and abundant room for his most profound researches. Here, too, the agriculturalist, who desires to become enlightened, or the artist, who pants for a more thorough knowledge of the sciences which are particularly connected with his profession, may find it, without being obliged to plod through a collegiate course, and acquire a knowledge of subjects, whose bearing, to say the least, is very remote upon the object of his attention.—Here, the manufacturer may make new discoveries in relation to the fabrication of his goods, the improvement of his machinery, or the marts for the disposal of his fabrics. The merchant may become better acquainted with the history of the articles he imports from distant lands, and the character of the people from whom he receives his merchandise, and if, as is often the case, he is a man of cultivated taste, may drive away the monotonous thoughts engendered by the daily routine of business, and in examining the beautiful and various specimens of Nature's works, be led to look through Nature, up to Nature's God.

Thus will all classes reap a benefit from this noble Institution, and the hard-fisted farmer, the sturdy mechanic, the more delicate merchant and manufacturer, and the cloistered student, may all unite to sustain it, and to pour from their abundance, articles of rarity and value into this common storehouse, for their own benefit, and that of their posterity.

Yours, MEDICUS.

## Selected Summary.

## Riot at Cincinnati.

THREE BANKS BROKEN OPEN, AND THEIR CONTENTS DESTROYED. Correspondence of the Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 9 P. M.

It is but a short time since, I gave you an account of the riots of this city. I have now to record another outbreak of popular violence quite as extensive, and fraught with more fearful consequences. The currency has been the subject of much discussion for some time past, and on the 4th inst., the butchers held a meeting upon the subject, which was adjourned to last Saturday evening, the 8th, at which time they resolved not to receive any more notes of the "Miami Exporting Company," the "Exchange Bank," the "Bank of Cincinnati," and some half dozen other institutions. This morning the people went to market and offered, but could not pass, their silver-plasters. Then they repaired to the Banks to get other funds for their notes, but found that the Cincinnati Bank had a card up, announcing that it had suspended for twenty days, and I understand that an assignment of all its effects was made last night. This exasperated the people, for they had not fairly recovered from the shock caused by the failure of the Gallop and the Lebanon Miami.

The excitement increased, and an attack was finally made upon the Cincinnati Bank, and every thing that could be broken was demolished—counters, desks, doors and windows; and even the safe was broken open, but nothing of value was found, its contents being chiefly blank checks.

The mob next repaired to the Banking House of the Miami Exporting Company, which was closed, and they left that as desolate as the former. This banking house contained more money, in notes of other Banks, than the former.

At this stage of proceedings, it was ascertained that there was a large sum on the Exchange Bank, which redeemed its own bills for a while, and some of the West Union, for which they once acted as Agents. After paying about \$150 of the West Union notes, they refused to redeem them, but I have not ascertained whether they refused to redeem their own bills, with other currency. The cry was raised against them, and in went the doors and windows, and out came the counters, desks, chairs, boxes, papers, notes, (signed and unsigned,) bank checks, etc., all flying like shrapnel. In about fifteen minutes the work was complete at this bank, except the safe, which they continued to peck upon for some time, but I am not certain that they got it open.

While they were working at the Exchange Bank, the "Citizen Guards" appeared, and it is reported that five of the mob were shot. I have seen seven or eight buck shot, the other reported to be killed, the mob broke the bones badly. But the Guards were driven back, and the mob had undisputed possession of the premises.

After driving back the Guards, they crossed the street to a Broker's office, kept by a Mr. Longue, which they broke open, and threw its contents into the street. At the time of my writing, Mr. Longue's safe had not been broken open. I am told in confidence, that it contains from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. If the mob were acquainted with this fact, it would not stand long.

The signs of Brewster's Exchange Office, and Easton's Banking and Loan Office, have been pulled down, but no other damage, as yet, to those houses. I know not how this affair will end, and have no time to speculate upon it, as it is now 9 o'clock in the evening.

The people have suffered greatly from the wretched condition of our currency. I know that I have lost more by the swindling concerns of this city than I can well afford.

Truly yours, L. S. B.

## From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Jan. 12.

The citizens organized at 4 o'clock, and put themselves in strong force near the scene of the disorder. No further violence has been committed, and we hope, from appearances, at the time our paper was put to press, that none will be attempted. The guard of citizens was under the direction of Sheriff Avery, and Marshall Saffin.

## From the Exploring Expedition.

HONOLULU, June 19.—The U. S. Ship Peacock, Capt. Hudson, and Schooner Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, arrived during the week, after a long and protracted cruise, to the south and west; officers and crew in good health. Their original destination was the Columbia River, where they expected to have joined the other vessels of the Exploring Squadron two months since, but a want of provisions compelled them to put away for this port. During their cruise, they surveyed most of the small islands directly to the southward of this group, and from thence proceeded to the Samoa Archipelago, at one of which, after firing round and grape shot to disperse the natives and their canoes, they landed and burned three villages, in consequence of their refusal to give up a chief who had murdered an American some time previously. From thence, they went northward, visiting and surveying the numberless islands in that direction, one of which they discovered; the inhabitants never having seen white men before, were exceedingly astonished, and stood in great awe of them. At the King's Mill group, one of their men was murdered, and a light ensued in consequence, in which a number of natives were destroyed. They are described as being far more ferocious than even the Fijians. An unsuccessful search was made for the unfortunate Capt. Dowsett, at the Pescadores; very few inhabitants were seen upon them, and it is supposed that the party that captured him must have been a fishing party from some other islands.

From the Pescadores the vessels came directly here, living on half allowance of provisions and water for a long time. We welcome them back to our waters again, regretting that their stay will be limited to a few days only. The result of this cruise, will be of exceeding value, particularly to whalers, as the charts of this part of the ocean were very incorrect, and had been but imperfectly surveyed previous to this cruise. Time and lack of provisions only prevented them from visiting Strong's Island, Ascension, and the Caroline group.

JUNE 26.—The United States Exploring Squadron, though fitted out as a peaceful expedition, and small armaments, has done more fighting, and been engaged in more contests, than probably the remainder of the navy for the last ten years. At the Fiji from 70 to 100 were killed on the part of the natives, at the King's Mill group, from 12 to 20—and at the Samoa, several villages were burnt. Besides these, many petty attacks have been repulsed without any known loss of life.

Many individuals in the United States may be inclined from ignorance of the character of savages, to condemn these acts as cruel and unnecessary, but these acquainted with all the circumstances, will consider them proper, and called for by the treacherous disposition of the natives themselves.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!—Most of our readers will remember that in April last, a Mr. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged Gen. Reed, of Florida. They fought and the General shot him. Willis Allston, a brother of the deceased and the General had a rencounter subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in this city yesterday, state that he has had further difficulties there, which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Braza, about the 10th ultimo; that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart; that an altercation arose between them relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Allston drew his knife to slay him; but Stewart perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; that Allston though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKenna, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allston was arrested, taken out, and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—N. O. Picayune.

A RACE OF GIANTS.—There is now a person of the name of Scott, a nurseryman, and a native of Manchester, and near the Independent College now building, who is one of six sons, now living, and whose united stature is the extraordinary one of 38 feet, or six feet four inches on the average. The lowest in stature is six feet two inches and a half. The father of this race of giants, who was married when twenty-five years of age, has now living nine children, six sons and three daughters, two of the latter being very tall, whilst the other is by comparison diminutive. About seven years ago, all the family resided near Carlisle, and on the sons visiting the city, which they did, walking two and two, arm in arm, the circumstance caused much attention. The mother was only nineteen at the time of her marriage, and she died about twelve months ago.

MOULDY GRAIN.—It is not perhaps known to all of our readers, that grain of all descriptions, after having become mouldy, may be easily cleansed, and restored to its original sweetness and value, by sending it in hot water and suffering it to remain in it until the liquid becomes cool.

We have known wheat that had been injured in this way, and which had even become "caked" in consequence of its having been packed away when not sufficiently dry, perfectly restored to its original sweetness, and without retaining any unsavory flavor, by an immersion of half an hour. The pericarp of the grain being so hard and indurated, the mould seldom if ever penetrates it, and requires only to be washed off to remove all the evil consequences it has been the means of imparting to the grain.—M. Cult.

UNITED STATES ARMS.—Since the 13th of last March 417 heavy cannon, with gun carriages have been furnished by the Ordnance Department to forts on the sea-board. About \$1,000,000 will be required to complete the armament of these forts.

At the Springfield armory, 10,700 muskets have been manufactured at the apparent enormous cost of \$206,037, or nearly \$20 per musket.

At the Harper's Ferry Armory, 8,640 muskets and 190 Hall's rifles, were manufactured at the still more enormous cost of \$199,174, or more than \$22 per musket.

Cadwalader A. Blanchard, Teller of the City Bank, Boston, was on Friday arrested on a charge of embezzling \$19,000 of the funds of that Bank. It seems he had loaned so much on checks to B. H. Odiorne, the defaulting Teller of the Eagle Bank. Both are now in custody.

Lewis Campbell was tried in Boston on Friday for having made an assault upon a Mr. Morey, with a smothering bag, with an intent to rob. It was decided that a smothering bag could not be called a dangerous weapon, but the prisoner was found guilty.

E. W. Bennett, of New Orleans, was killed on the 4th, by falling from a loft in his store. On the same day a boy eight years old, was killed by a plank which fell on him, and the body of a fisherman named Aubert was found in a skiff in Lake Ponchartrain.

The citizens of Oswego opposed to the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law, held a great meeting on the 11th. Almost all of both parties participated. Hon. Alvin Bronson presided.

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An affray took place over a whiskey bottle, at Washington, Tenn., on the 26th ult., in which one Peterson was killed by a stone thrown by a man named Kelin, who acted in self defence.

A butcher named Downs, has been arrested in New Haven for forgery. It is a great pity that New York cannot be allowed to monopolize this gentlemanly and fashionable crime.

Three of the murderers of Mr. Hastings and his family in Somerset Co., Md., have been arrested.

There was thirteen feet of water in the Ohio at Pittsburg on the 12th, and the river was still rising.

David Lacy, keeper of Washington Bridge, near New Haven, Conn. is believed to have been drowned on Thursday last.

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The total debt of Cincinnati is \$1,140,000

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## Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.  
The following is the verification of the very thrilling and remarkable vision of a young lady, as it was related to me in early life by an esteemed minister of the gospel. It may serve to show enquiring sinners what is meant by believing upon the Saviour.

## Singular Conversion in a Dream.

BY S. W. FALMER.

'Twas night. The maiden on her bed,  
Had laid her down, but not to rest;  
Despair upon her spirit fed,  
And fear ran riot in her breast.

Above her, seemed a God of wrath,  
Beneath her, hell with woes unknown,  
Behind her, life's dark, guilty path,  
Before her, Judgment's dazzling throne!

She viewed the cup her Lord had drunk,  
Filled up with anguish to the brim,  
The Man of Sorrows—but she shrunk,  
Through unbelief, from trust in Him.

She wept and prayed, and prayed and wept,  
Until exhausted nature drew  
The veil of sleep; and as she slept,  
A scene of fancy rose to view.

She trod a narrow path—o'er this,  
There towered a shelving rocky ledge;  
Beneath, a frightful precipice,  
And she, upon its crumbling edge!

She heard below a wintry flood;  
Each sound, each sight her heart appals,  
Fear checks her steps, and chills her blood—  
Her footing fails—she shrieks—she falls!

Half down the dread descent she caught  
A shrub that from a crevice sprung;  
And tempest wild the chill winds wrought,  
As from the bending boughs she hung.

She looked below, and who was there?  
The Saviour, robed in heavenly charms;  
"Let go," he said, "and, falling, share  
Eternal safety in my arms."

"Thou wilt not save!" "Maid, quit thy vain,  
"Vain hold, and hush thy faithless breath;  
"Or straining roots shall snap in twain,  
"And drop thee in th' abyss of death!"

"Whence, whence, poor soul, thine unbelief?  
"See where the spear, the nails were thrust,  
"And shall my pangs for thy relief  
"But gain suspicion and distrust?"

She ceased to doubt, nor longer grasped  
The bush, half broken from the sod;  
She fell, and, by the Saviour clasped,  
Woke up in raptures, praising God!

Southington, Jan. 1842.

## Miscellaneous.

From Africa's Luminary.

"Coming Events cast their Shadows Before."  
In our last Luminary, we gave a short article on "the right of search not granted," in which we informed our readers, "that the American government does not allow any foreign power the right to search and overhaul her vessels. That policy, we deem the certain precursor of those events which cast their shadows before. With the principles which have dictated this measure; or rather which has always refused the right of search, we have nothing to do. The requisitions of other nations, which seem to impel the Americans to this course, may be full and satisfactory reasons for its adoption; the causes which have led to it, may be sufficient to warrant it, or they may be insufficient; they may be very good, strong and necessary, or the contrary; so far as our present inquiry or remarks are concerned, a shadow of excuse would be as good, as confirmations strong, or proofs from Holy Writ."

We put it down, as a settled question with us, that so long as the government of the United States, pursues its present policy towards Africa, and other nations, so long will the African slave-trade be continued, aided and perpetuated by the American government. We know what we are saying; and we know too, wroth we are addressing.

We presume it is well known to all reading Americans, that merchantmen, from every considerable port in the United States, and some from inconsiderable ports—from Maine to New Orleans; are accustomed to traffic continually along the African coast—that their cargoes are made up principally of muskets, powder, tobacco, pipes, cheap figured and plain cottons, and oceans of rum and whiskey. That they trade indifferently with native Africans, and the Spanish and other slaves who are established on the coast. To this we know no exceptions; and we "could a tale unfold," &c. The English too, and other Europeans, are in the above, "are as deep in the mud, as the Americans are in the mire." But we are now talking to "our own people." By the above, it will be seen that Slavers can be, and are supplied, from legally trading Americans, and every thing that is required to purchase their slaves from the native princes. And we add with feelings of mortification, that the slavers find no difficulty in chartering, or otherwise securing the services of some American merchantmen, to go up and down the coast and purchase rice and other necessary articles—to procure water, and sometimes to go to Sierra Leone and purchase condemned or other vessels, for the slavers to use, in sending away his cargoes of slaves! So much, for assisting the slavers to tobacco, muskets, cottons, powder, rum and whiskey, rice, water, &c., to purchase and prepare the slaves, for their outward-bound, or middle passage, to whithersoever they are sent. Again, it is known to all who have a right to know, that American vessels are built expressly for the slave trade, and sent to Havana, Africa, and other places; and sold to those who desire them. And that they are frequently sold to be delivered under the United States' flag, on the coast of Africa—that they come doubly armed, having American and Spanish colors and papers on board, with a mixed crew, and an American and a Spanish captain on board. Here they cruise, take in rice, water, and gather up, and deposit their slaves at a suitable place for immediate embarkation. If they fall in with an English man-of-war, or merchantman, they hoist the "star spangled banner," and show American papers; if they should

accidentally happen to be overtaken by an American man-of-war, up goes the Spanish or Portuguese flag, and all is safe; for commanders of American vessels of war, are instructed at their peril, not to interfere with the flag of foreign nations. Besides they dare not do themselves, what they condemn and censure others for; it would place them in the position of the late Governor of Virginia; and might lead to "a voluntary dismissal!" When this game is gotten through with, and "the preliminaries settled," and the slaves on board, the American captain, colors and papers are sent ashore, and the vessel takes her departure with a full cargo of slaves. Sometimes the American captain is retained aboard, for his papers and flag may still serve a good turn; but as the main dependence of a vessel having slaves is upon her "heels" (fast sailing), the pro tem, captain is left behind. Having by "the operation" made his thousands, he now turns his face homewards; perhaps takes passage in some of our colony's small craft, and comes to Liberia; we are introduced to "a white gentleman," an American too; he enquires if a vessel by such a name has been here; is answered, no; he expresses his surprise—"it is very strange, my vessel left two weeks ago, and I can hear nothing of her; she is either lost, or the mate and crew have run off with her; however I must get home, I can do nothing here—I will pay any price to get to the United States!" Accordingly he gets a passage in the first vessel, and so the farce ends.

Now if our readers will reason upon the facts, which we have given them, they will be convinced of the truth of our proposition, viz.—that so long as the government of the United States pursues its present policy towards Africa, and other nations, so long will the African slave trade be continued, aided and perpetuated by the American government.

To insure success to our friends, in their attempts to arrive at our conclusion, we will give them a sketch of our mode of reasoning upon the subject: it is as follows—if American merchantmen continue to supply slavers with goods, they can purchase slaves at pleasure; and if the same vessels carry rice, and water, (and iron?) from one part of the coast to another, for the slavers, for they can prepare themselves for shipping slaves at an hour's notice. Then if Americans build, send and sell their vessels, flag and all, with an accommodating captain, to the slavers, they can ship and send their slaves to slave-ports, whenever they wish. And further, if English men-of-war dare not enquire about what is concealed under American colors, and if the American men-of-war do not do it, of course the slave trade is open and free, to all whose cupidity leads them to engage in it. It is that the English cannot search, and equally so that the Americans will not, because there are no American men-of-war on this coast. The brig Dolphin and the schooner Grampus have been employed the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of the slave trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag, but the Dolphin hardly touched upon the African coast, having only visited the rivers Gambia, Nunez, Sierra Leone, and one or two adjacent places. The Grampus was here a short time, (say eight or ten weeks,) and visited the coast as far as Cape Palmas only; and then returned to the United States. True, the sloop-of-war Cyane spent a few days along this part of Africa, and was at one time within a mile of a very suspicious looking vessel, which altered course once or twice and stood away from the Cyane, and notwithstanding the Cyane's officers believed her to be not only suspicious, but piratical, still as she hoisted a Spanish color—although an American built ship, she was suffered to go her own way, without any recognition on the part of the Cyane! This vessel proved in a few hours after to be the notorious Gabriel, which Lieutenant Seagram, of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, attacked so courageously, and that too in twenty-four hours or less, after the Gabriel had been along side of the Cyane. And we are not prepared to say, that half of the Gabriel's men, and one of her captains were not Americans! When that and that are put together, and when we remember that the slave trade here "is only as a drop in the ocean," when compared with the same traffic from one to two thousand miles to the southward and eastward of the African coast, from Liberia, and where, we are informed, that American men-of-war, are never or rarely seen, we are irresistibly forced to believe that a new impetus is about to be given to this most nefarious business.

To prevent such portions of the slave trade, as is prosecuted under the American flag, the American government must support a larger and more efficient squadron upon the whole of this coast. This we believe they will not do, partly because it is contrary to their policy, partly because they are averse to sacrificing the lives of their officers, and crews, and partly because the Dolphin and Grampus suffered so severely from the African coast fever, when last upon their cruise upon this station.

In 1837, '8 and '9, when the English were not accustomed to closely examine vessels sailing under American colors, and before the Dolphin and Grampus were ordered to this part of the African coast, the Monrovia roadstead was hardly ever clear of slave vessels, having colors, papers and captains as before described, and the vessels American built. Certainly, we can say with safety, that the horizon was never without one or more slave ship gliding upon its verge. So it will be again, in a short time, if some vigorous measure is not speedily adopted by the United States government, to prevent the prostitution of its flag in aiding and abetting and perpetuating the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

## The Indians and the Steam-Boat.

"If any thing ever did astonish the Indians, it was the steam-boat."  
These poor and ignorant people, for the distance of 2,000 miles (up the Missouri river) had never before seen or heard of a steam-boat, and in some places they seemed at a loss to know what to do, or how to act; they had no name for it—it was, like every thing else (with them) which is mysterious and unaccountable, called *medicine* (mystery). We had on board one twelve-pound cannon and three or four eight-pound swivels, which we were taking up to arm the Fur Company's Fort at the mouth of the Yellow Stone; and the approach to every village they were all discharged several times in rapid suc-

cession, and which threw the inhabitants into utter confusion and amazement—some of them threw their faces to the ground, and cried to the great Spirit—some shot their horses and dogs, and sacrificed them to appease the Great Spirit, whom they conceived was offended—some deserted their village, and ran to the tops of the bluffs some miles distant; and others, in some places, as the boat landed in front of their villages, came with great caution, and peeped over the bank of the river to see the fate of their chiefs whose duty it was (from the nature of their office) to approach us, whether friends or foes, and to go on board. Sometimes, in this plight, they were instantly thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders—men, women and children, and dogs—sage, sachem, old and young—all in a mass, at the frightful discharge of the steam from the escape-pipe which the captain of the boat let loose upon them for his own fun and amusement. There were many curious conjectures among their wise men, with regard to the nature and powers of the steamboat. Among the Mandans, some called it the "big thunder canoe;" for, when in the distance below the village they saw the lightning flash from its sides, and heard the thunder come from it; others called it the big medicine canoe with eyes; it was *medicine* (mystery) because they could not understand it; and it must have eyes, for said they, "it sees its own way, and takes the deep water in the middle of the channel." They had no idea of the boat being steered by the man at the wheel, and well they might have been astonished at its taking the deepest water."

—G. Catlin.

THE HAPPY HOME.—It is not essential to the happy home that there should be the luxury of the carpeted floor, the richly cushioned sofa, the soft shade of the astral lamp. These elegancies gild the apartments, but they reach not the heart. It is neatness, order, and a cheerful heart which makes home that sweet paradise it so often is found to be. There is joy, as real, as heartfelt, by the cottage fireside, as in the most splendid saloons of wealth and refinement. What a lovely picture has Burns given us of the return of the cottager to his home, after the labors of the day:—

At length his lonely cot appears in view,  
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;—  
The expectant wee things, toddling, stagger through  
To meet their dad with fluttering noise and glee.

His clean hearth stone, his thrifty wife's smile,  
The happy infant prattling on his knee,  
Dance all his weary carking cares benign,  
And makes him quit his labor and his toil.

The luxuries and elegancies of life are not to be despised. They are to be received with gratitude to him who has provided them for our enjoyment. But their possession does not ensure happiness. The sources of true joys are not so shallow. Some persons, like some reptiles, have the faculty of extracting poison from every thing that is beautiful and sweet; others like the bee, will gather honey from sources in which we should think no sweet could be found.—The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes most discordant materials to arrange themselves into harmony and beauty.

EGYPT.—It appears from the Alexandria correspondence of the Times, received by the Levant Mail, that Mehmet left Cairo on the 3d inst. for Upper Egypt, accompanied by the Capt. Basilio Bey, whom he chose to assist him in organizing that province.—In the mean time all the Delta, except 38 villages which belong to Sheiks who are allowed to retain possession of them, is declared to be the private property of the Pasha, and is divided by him among his family. The felahs, or peasants, on this property are to be the absolute slaves to the Pasha. The importation of slaves from the banks of the Niger is carried on as formerly, and they are sold as publicly in the bazars of Egypt as sheep or other cattle. Every one is dissatisfied, and considers that the country is proceeding rapidly to ruin. The Mussulmen believe that their empire will finish in the year of the Hegira 1270, (we are now in the year 1257,) and they are dissatisfied that they should become Giaours before their time.

ANTIQUITY.—The Charleston Courier notices a rare literary curiosity in that city. It is a Hebrew prayer-book thirteen hundred and fifty-seven years old! The Courier says it is an old volume, written in the Hebrew character on parchment of the finest quality, altogether with the pen, and with an accuracy and beauty that makes it a masterpiece and penmanship.

## Children's Corner.

## The Stolen Cannon.

When I was a boy, I used to be very fond of using gunpowder; so I once made a trade with a little school mate, for a pistol barrel, that I might enjoy myself in firing at marks. When I received the barrel, I made a large stock out of joice, and fastened it on, so that it would be more convenient for me to fire.

I used to keep my cannon in a little house which a number of us boys had made in our yard, to amuse ourselves in during the long evenings, or in unpleasant weather. Well, one morning, on going for my cannon, I found that it was gone. Some one had stolen it, but who, I could not conjecture. I was sadly disappointed in not having my cannon to fire that day; for I had depended upon it, and was expecting much enjoyment.

Not many days had passed, before I understood that Charles A. was seen with a cannon which looked very much like mine. I called to see him, and found that he indeed had my own cannon. I questioned him—asked him how he came by it. He replied that Edward P. loaned it to him. And it was not long before I ascertained that Edward very early one morning, came into our yard, by the back fence, entered the little house unperceived, and took away the cannon. He undoubtedly thought that he would never be detected. But I should not have suspected him, for I always took him to be an honest boy.

Edward has grown up to manhood—but from that day to this, I have marked that he has continued the practice of stealing—not only from strangers, but also from his parents. He was confined for some time in jail, but still he has no disposition to reform. He has been a continual source of anxiety and sorrow to his parents, and well nigh brought their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. What his end will be, is unknown,

excepting to that God in whom we all live, and have our being.

What a pity that a youth—in all the strength of manhood—should thus disgrace himself, and sin against his Maker! Truly, he knows not what he does. How exceedingly careful should the young be, that they yield not to temptation. Had this youth, when tempted to take the cannon, possessed strength enough to resist the suggestion of the adversary, who can say, that he would not be much better off?—would not be a respectable member of society? Do then, dear youth, turn away from temptation; take a decided stand now—don't parley at all, for if you do, who knows what may be the end of your course?—Portland Tribune.

From the S. S. Treasury.

## Pleasing.

How delightful is it to see a father with his affectionate children clustering around him, each anxious to give the strongest proof of their love and regard. You have often seen this exhibition of filial affection in the family circle by the fire-side, when the father has finished his business for the day, and returned from the counting-room, the workshop, or the field. Here it manifests itself most naturally and with the least restraint. The world is shut out, there is no fear of transgressing the rules of propriety and reserved demeanor—or always to be observed in the presence of visitors. A father can come down for an hour from the seat where he administers a wise family government, and reciprocate the fond caresses of his children, and thus by cultivating, strengthen that attachment which can never be too strong.

But have you seen that same father on his way to the Sabbath school and sanctuary of God, with a son by each hand, and perhaps a little daughter or two walking behind or before them? They can hardly get near enough to him, as he talks by the way about the Sabbath, the Bible, or God, they listen with the deepest attention. Their deportment is such as every one would approve.—Their time passes pleasantly, and they are exceedingly happy as their father leads them to their teacher, and sits down to his class. Who is not filled with emotion to which he cannot give utterance, when looking at such a delightful manifestation of affection and paternal management.

## More Pleasing.

It is highly gratifying to see children conduct themselves with propriety when with their parents and under their immediate watchcare. But it is far more pleasing to see them behave with equal propriety when away from their parents, beyond their control and correction. It is delightful to see children kind and affectionate to each other at home. Any word or action which shows their love to each other, makes that home still more happy. But the same love and attachment manifested to each other away from home is more worthy of notice. Have not my young readers seen it at school, on the play ground, in the garden or street? Have you not seen brothers or sisters walking hand in hand to the Sabbath school, the older guiding the younger, and affectionately helping them along? They behaved well, with their father, and with just as much sedateness and propriety without him. When with him we did not expect rudeness and laughing on the Sabbath; how gratifying not to see it when without his presence. Who does not feel that such children honor their parents by their good conduct and please God.

A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1841.

Present, Joseph Wright, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of the Executor, and on the estate of Hooker Gilbert, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, This Court doth appoint the 25th day of December inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate.—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record, E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1841.

Present, JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Sylvester Elton, Executor on the estate of Nathaniel Cole, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, This Court doth appoint the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate.—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record, E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, and for sale, THE GLORY AND SHAME OF England, 2 vols. 12 mo. A very interesting work by C. Edward Lester.  
Memoir of Mrs. S. L. Smith.  
Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.  
Grattans History of the Netherlands.  
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Scripture Geology, by Dr. Pye Smith.  
Christian Experience as displayed in the life and writings of St. Paul.  
The Tragedy of the Seas, or Sorrow on the Ocean, Lake and River, from shipwreck, plague, fire and famine.  
Poesonias and other poems, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.  
Reminiscences of his own times from 1756 to 1841, by Col. J. Trumbull.  
Also, a great variety of Annuals and books, suitable for presents for the season.

ROBINS &amp; FOLGER

Nov. 19.

## CANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day, Dec. next, under the instruction of Mr. Edwin Robbins, who has conducted the school during the past term with eminent success.  
The committee have only to add that they have secured the services of Mr. Robbins for the year ensuing, and can, with unshaken confidence, recommend him to the public as a teacher worthy of their trust.  
Tuition.—Ordinary English branches, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography &c. (per term of 12 weeks,) \$3.50.  
All higher branches \$4.00.  
Board can be obtained in good families, and on reasonable terms.

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Book and Job Printers, 181-13 Main Street.

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by ROBINS & FOLGER, Missioners, embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes, their settlement upon the Indian Territory, and their future prospects, by Isaac McCoy.

Sermons by the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, 2 vols. The New Home—Who'll follow, or glimpses of western life, by Mary Clavers, an actual letter.  
Coleman's Christian Antiquities.  
Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims.  
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The Flower Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth.  
Divine Contentment, by Rev. Luman Ache.  
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MISS C. PETTIBONE & CO. would inform the ladies that they are now opening a beautiful assortment of rich MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, from the East and New York, of entire new styles, among which plain, striped, plaid and uncut silk veils, a great variety of silks, of almost every color and description, a large assortment of chene, rainbow, plaid, and other new styles of bonnet, cap, neck and velvet ribbons, the handsomest musings, velvet and silk cravats, gloves, French cloaks, silk and velvet hats, of an entire new pattern, hood, &c., &c. A large assortment of TUSCAN BOYNETS, the cheapest and best in the city, together with almost every style of fashionable Goods, many of which were bought of the Importers, and will be sold cheaper than can be found at any other store in the city.

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THE subscriber is in want of several intelligent sales- ergetic men to circulate a valuable and popular publication, to whom very liberal encouragement will be given.  
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Office north side of State House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.  
This Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses liberally and promptly, and thus endeavor to secure the confidence and patronage of the public.  
Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:  
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Hartford, 1841.

BAPTIST ALMANAC AND REGISTER.  
Just received, a supply of the Baptist Almanac and Register, for 1842. Also, Fuller's Sermon on the Power of the Cross, delivered before the General Conference of the Baptist denomination held at Baltimore, April 28th, 1841. For sale by  
ROBINS & FOLGER, 180 Main Street.  
Nov. 19.